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Colony of Fiji

DEVELOPMENT PLAN

1964—1968

(DEVELOPMENT PLAN IV)

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FIJIAN SPELLING

Two systems of spelling Fijian names and words are in use in the Colony. The "Fijian" system was devised during the period 1835-37 by the Missionaries who first reduced the Fijian language to writing. They aimed at representing the various Fijian sounds by single letters and the system that resulted has been used ever since by the Fijian people and is in general use within the Colony. The letters concerned are "b", "c", "d", "g", and "q" and the following examples indicate the manner in which they are pronounced.

(i) B is pronounced "MB" as in number, e.g. LABASA = LAMBASA.
(ii) C is pronounced "TH" as in that, e.g. CAUTATA = THAUTATA.
(iii) D is pronounced "ND" as in end, e.g. NADI = NANDI.
(iv) G is pronounced "NG" as in sing, e.g. NASIGATOKA = NASINGATOKA.
(v) Q is pronounced "NGG" as in finger, e.g. YAQARA = YANGGARA.

In practically all words in Fijian, the accent is on the penultimate syllable.

2. The "phonetic" system is a more recent attempt to render Fijian words in English spelling. It is used in maps and in documents designed primarily for overseas reading, e.g. MBAU (BAU), THAKOMBAU (CAKOBAU), NANDI (NADI), NANDRONGA (NADROGA), MBENGGA (BEQA).

DEVELOPMENT PLAN 1964—1968

General—The Development Plan for 1961–1965 (Council Paper No. 6 of 1961) is a five-year capital programme for the public sector of Fiji's economy. It was prepared in 1960 and embodies projects recommended by the 1959 Burns Commission, as well as others which were outside the scope of the Commission's investigations and makes provision for capital expenditure on items of a routine nature which must also be included in a programme of this nature. Although the Plan is due to run to the end of 1965, it has proved necessary to draw up a new five-year capital programme for the following reasons:—

(*a*) Revision in the light of progress with the current plan since its inception.

(*b*) Modification in the light of changed circumstances since the plan was prepared in 1960.

(*c*) The Secretary of State's approval of the 1961–65 plan extended only to the 31st March, 1964, i.e. the date of expiry of the Colonial Development and Welfare Act, 1959.

2. The 1964–1968 capital programme has been prepared on the basis of providing for the continuation of policies which have already been approved. The planning limit is £15 million and sector allocations within that limit have been made in the light of policy. These allocations, compared with development expenditure since 1945, are as follows:—

Sector	1945–1963*		1964–68	
	£	%	£	%
I—Planning, Surveys and Census	357,041	2	250,000	2
II—Communications	11,163,892	48	3,000,000	20
III—Economic	2,313,952	10	6,500,000	43
IV—Social	5,277,788	22	3,500,000	23
V—Miscellaneous	4,194,681	18	1,750,000	12
Total ..	23,307,354	100	15,000,000	100

*1963 Estimated Expenditure

3. **The size of the Plan**—An assessment of physical capacity and financial resources indicates that Fiji ought to be able to sustain a programme of at least £2½ million a year, or £12½ million over the whole 5-year period. If resources increase, more can be done. However, experience has shown that to maintain this level of development activity a programme of somewhat larger proportions must be laid out. Accordingly, the new development plan has been drawn up on a planning basis of a total of £15 million. By this means it will be possible to maintain an optimum tempo of overall development activity; to provide necessary flexibility within the plan; and to take advantage of unforeseen additions to finance that may become available.

4. **The content of the Plan**—The general objective of the Plan is the social and economic advancement of the country. Experience indicates that this is best achieved by programmes of balanced development comprising co-ordinated projects designed to achieve balance between the various sectors having regard to what has gone on before and to the situation at the time the plan is drawn up.

5. The foundation of progress is increased productivity, but apart from mounting direct production programmes it is necessary also to build the social and economic infrastructure to support increased production. The figures summarised in paragraph 2 above indicate that the latter has predominated in development plans implemented since the war. It is only recently that attention has been directed to undertaking a production and economic programme. Present policy places emphasis on economic development and this is reflected in the plan. General development is a continuing process and for that reason much of the new plan will comprise uncompleted projects continued from the existing plan.

6. **Financing the Plan**—As stated in the foregoing, it is the intention to maintain a level of development expenditure of £2½ million a year, so that a total of £12½ million will be required for new development in the 5-year period. In addition to this, there is also a requirement to convert the short-falls in the sinking funds of public loans falling due for redemption during the 5-year period. These short-falls are estimated at about £2½ million, so that capital finance totalling some £15 million will have to be raised over the period.

7. The sources of capital finance available for the Fiji development plans have hitherto been local revenues, local and overseas loans, and Colonial Development and Welfare grants. It is expected that these will continue to be the main sources of finance for the next five years, and the following is an outline of the manner in which it is expected to raise these funds to finance the Plan:—

Source	*Amount* £million
Fiji General Revenue—	
1964 appropriation	0·30
1965 ,, ...	0·35
1966 ,, ...	0·40
1967 ,, ...	0·45
1968 ,, ...	0·50
	2·00
Miscellaneous	0·25
Colonial Development and Welfare—	
Allocation from 1st January, 1964 to 31st March, 1966 ..	2·75
Loans	6·5
	11·50
Short-fall	3·50
Total	£15·00

Some explanatory comments on these amounts follow below:—

Local Revenues—The general revenue contribution to the capital fund in 1963 is £250,000. It is intended that this should be increased at the rate of £50,000 a year. In addition, small miscellaneous sums are paid into the capital fund from local sources. The total of all local revenue contributions to the fund is estimated at £2½ million.

Colonial Development and Welfare Grant—The current C.D. & W. Act expires on the 31st March, 1966. Consequently, it is not possible to plan for C.D. & W. allocations beyond that date. On the 1st April, 1963, the Fiji territorial allocation of C.D. & W. funds showed a balance of £F3,504,270. It is expected that some £2¾ million of this will be in hand on the 1st January, 1964 to commence the new development period. This provides C.D. & W. aid at the rate of roughly £1¼ million per year for 2¼ years. A short-fall of £3½ million is shown in the forecast of available funds. It is hoped that further external aid at the rate of £1½ million a year for the last 2¼ years of the plan will also prove to be available in order to make up this short-fall.

Loans—The total loan programme provided for is £6½ million. This includes provision for the conversion of loans falling due for redemption to the extent that sinking funds covering those loans are insufficient for redemption. It is hoped that a considerable element of the loans redeemed will be re-invested. It is quite possible that a large part of the £6½ million loan programme can be issued successfully in Fiji.

The Plan—Detailed allocations within sectors are set out in the following table and information on the items may be found after the table.

DEVELOPMENT PLAN 1964—1968

EXPENDITURE PROPOSALS FOR INDIVIDUAL SCHEMES

Scheme	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	Total
	£	£	£	£	£	£
I PLANNING, SURVEYS, CENSUS—						
A1 Geological Survey	42,861	28,716	37,741	32,711	33,771	175,800
B1 Aerial Survey	4,800	800	4,800	6,890	1,000	18,200
C1 Census	....	16,000	38,000	2,000	....	56,000
	47,661	45,516	80,541	41,511	34,771	250,000
II—COMMUNICATIONS—						
A—Civil Aviation						
A1 Nausori	54,000	48,000	....	....	23,000	125,000
A2 Radio Navigation Aids	7,000	3,500	2,500	....	....	13,000
A3 Local Service Runways	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	20,000
A4 Routine Requirements	1,000	3,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	10,000
	66,000	58,500	8,500	6,000	29,000	168,000
B—Ports, Harbour and Water Transport						
B1 Wharves	72,000	....	7,000	....	7,000	86,000
B2 Reef Passages	5,000	10,000	5,000	....	....	20,000
B3 Navigational Aids	9,000	8,000	4,000	4,000	5,000	30,000
B4 Vessels Replacement	30,000	3,000	13,000	23,500	10,500	80,000
B5 Routine Requirements	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	10,000
	118,000	23,000	31,000	29,500	24,500	226,000
C—Telecommunications						
C1 Telecommunication Development Stage I	80,000	78,187	....	....	....	158,187
C2 Telecommunication Development Stage II	167,275	117,976	25,000	15,000	5,000	330,251
C3 Telecommunication Training School	9,546	7,324	5,029	6,188	6,188	34,275
C4 New General Post Office Suva	40,000	17,000	....	....	....	57,000
C5 Telecommunication Outer Island Radio Network	10,000	10,000	10,000	....	....	30,000
C6 Posts and Telegraphs Buildings	10,000	5,000	....	....	....	15,000
C7 Accounting Machines	3,000	....	....	....	....	3,000
C8 Routine Requirements	65,287	65,000	65,000	48,000	49,000	292,287
	385,108	300,487	105,029	69,188	60,188	920,000
D—Roads						
D1 Bitumenizing Programme	161,000	105,000	165,000	165,000	176,500	772,500
D2 Bridges and Culverts	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	50,000
D3 Feeder Roads	32,500	7,500	32,500	22,500	10,000	105,000
D4 New Road Construction	75,000	65,000	75,000	35,000	30,000	280,000
D5 New Bitumenizing Programme	74,000	56,500	81,500	54,000	30,000	296,000
D6 Equipment	53,500	46,500	....	50,000	....	150,000
D7 Routine Requirements	7,500	7,500	7,500	5,000	5,000	32,500
	413,500	298,000	371,500	341,500	261,500	1,686,000
Total Communications	982,608	679,987	516,029	446,188	375,188	3,000,000
III—ECONOMIC—						
A—Agriculture and Veterinary						
A1 Cocoa Research	3,760	3,760	3,760	3,760	960	16,000
A2 Cocoa Development	8,000	8,000	4,600	....	....	20,600
A3 Bovine T.B. Control	7,400	6,200	10,430	6,750	7,070	37,850
A4 Fertilizers, etc., Subsidy	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	125,000
A5 Additional Field Staff	13,500	13,800	14,400	20,700	21,000	83,400
A6 Pasture Research	7,100	7,400	8,200	8,800	9,500	41,000
A7 Bionomics of the Stick Insect	1,200	....	....	....	....	1,200
A8 Air Conditioning Herbarium	1,000	....	....	....	....	1,000
A9 Fiji School of Agriculture	10,760	280	300	320	340	12,000
A10 Additional Field Extension Staff	105,900	108,840	47,340	57,960	60,260	380,300
A11 Terraced Rice—Pilot Project Seaqaqa	1,000	400	400	400	....	2,200
A12 Irrigated Rice Production	....	4,660	1,180	1,580	1,580	9,000
A13 Sheep Introduction	8,900	3,600	6,500	4,200	2,900	26,100
A14 Departmental Publicity	3,000	3,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	12,000
	196,520	184,940	124,110	131,470	130,610	767,650
B—Fisheries						
B1 Fisheries Division	11,000	11,500	14,500	12,000	11,000	60,000
C—Forestry						
C1 Reafforestation Scheme	67,100	67,000	71,700	74,900	84,300	365,000
C2 Timber Utilization	4,600	5,400	4,700	4,800	5,500	25,000
C3 Forestry Department Road Unit	25,000	....	....	....	....	25,000
C4 Routine Requirements	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	10,000
	98,700	74,400	78,400	81,700	91,800	425,000
D—Irrigation and Drainage						
D1 Nausori Drainage	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	250,000

Scheme	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	Total
	£	£	£	£	£	£
E—Land Settlement and Development						
E1 Development Administration and Management	62,000	55,000	55,000	55,000	55,000	282,000
E2 Fiji Development Co. Management Fee	13,000	13,000	13,000	13,000	13,000	65,000
E3 Lomaivuna (Stage I)	110,000	6,500	6,500	6,500	6,500	136,000
E4 Cocoa Subsidy	15,000	25,000	40,000	42,000	51,000	173,000
E5 Coconut Subsidy	179,400	227,300	239,500	190,600	155,400	992,200
E6 Settlement, Resettlement and Crop Expansion	300,600	322,700	320,500	447,400	564,600	1,955,800
E7 Roads, Driers, Ancillary Services	100,000	150,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	850,000
E8 Machinery Pool	5,000	10,000	16,000	5,000	10,000	46,000
	785,000	809,500	890,500	959,500	1,055,500	4,500,000
F—Soil Control						
F1 Soil Control	32,350	53,200	53,150	46,800	46,850	232,350
G—Electricity and Power						
G1 Lautoka Electricity Supply	16,000	10,000	46,000	16,000	12,000	100,000
G2 Ba Electricity Supply	10,000	20,000	....	....	....	30,000
G3 Routine Requirements	5,000	8,000	2,000	....	....	15,000
	31,000	38,000	48,000	16,000	12,000	145,000
H—Development of Crown Estate						
H1 Purchase of Land/Land Development	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	60,000
I—Co-operative Development						
I1 Marketing Societies	11,950	6,920	9,025	7,500	9,850	45,245
I2 Credit Societies	4,250	4,380	6,125	....	....	14,755
	16,200	11,300	15,150	7,500	9,850	60,000
Total Economic	1,232,770	1,244,840	1,285,810	1,316,970	1,419,610	6,500,000
IV—SOCIAL—						
A—Education						
A1 Ratu Kadavulevu School	14,000	14,000	14,000	14,000	14,000	70,000
A2 Scholarships	25,500	27,000	27,500	29,000	30,000	139,000
A3 Student—Farmer Scheme (Recurrent)	9,000	8,000	7,000	6,000	5,500	35,500
A4 Building Grants	18,000	18,000	18,000	18,000	18,000	90,000
A5 Derrick Technical Institute (Capital)	20,000	30,000	....	....	....	50,000
A6 Derrick Technical Institute (Recurrent)	22,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	6,000	103,000
A7 Approved School	8,000	7,000	....	....	....	15,000
A8 Provincial School Western	....	....	40,000	40,000	....	80,000
A9 Queen Victoria School	4,500	10,500	....	....	....	15,000
A10 Quarters	9,000	9,000	6,500	12,000	6,000	42,500
A11 Nasinu Training College	....	....	....	50,000	50,000	100,000
A12 Labasa Secondary School	....	....	20,000	15,000	....	35,000
A13 Adi Cakobau School	10,000	10,000	25,000	....	....	45,000
A14 Ba Craft Centre	....	....	....	10,000	32,000	42,000
A15 Provincial School Kadavu	....	....	15,000	....	....	15,000
A16 Suva Primary School	15,000	....	....	....	....	15,000
A17 Various Government Primary Schools	....	10,000	....	10,000	20,000	40,000
A18 Adi Maopa Government School	....	....	18,000	....	....	18,000
A19 Routine Requirements	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	50,000
	165,000	178,500	226,000	239,000	191,500	1,000,000
B—Medical						
B1 C.W.M. Hospital Out-patients	80,000	20,000	....	....	....	100,000
B2 Lautoka Hospital	40,000	40,000	100,000	600,000	320,000	1,100,000
B3 C.W.M. Hospital Alterations	7,000	5,000	....	....	....	10,000
B4 St. Giles' Hospital Staff Quarters	10,000	12,000	....	....	....	24,000
B5 Nursing School Stage I	....	....	80,000	....	....	80,000
B6 C.W.M. Hospital Medical Students Hostel	20,000	....	....	....	....	20,000
B7 Replacement District and Rural Hospital	....	100,000	100,000	100,000	....	300,000
B8 Replacement Rural Stations	38,700	40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000	200,000
B9 Replacement Nursing Stations	19,900	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	100,000
B10 Routine Requirements	37,600	12,400	5,000	5,000	6,000	66,000
	254,600	249,400	345,000	765,000	386,000	2,000,000
C—Local Authorities						
C1 Loans and Grants to Local Authorities	26,000	26,000	26,000	26,000	26,000	130,000
D—Water Supplies						
D1 Extensions, New Connections	40,800	37,800	37,800	37,800	37,800	192,000
D2 Major Distribution Systems	31,000	14,000	1,000	....	60,000	106,000
D3 Water Treatment	3,000	22,000	....	....	7,000	32,000
D4 Rural Water Supplies	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	40,000
	82,800	81,800	46,800	45,800	112,800	370,000
Total Social	528,400	535,700	643,800	1,075,800	716,300	3,500,000

Scheme	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	Total
V—MISCELLANEOUS—	£	£	£	£	£	£
A—Building						
A1 Quarters	95,000	80,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	325,000
A2 Customs	30,000	90,000	....	....	....	120,000
A3 Agriculture	15,000	8,750	8,750	8,750	8,750	50,000
A4 District Administration	10,000	15,000	10,000	10,000	3,000	48,000
A5 Judicial	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	100,000
A6 Public Works Department	22,000	23,000	14,000	2,000	2,000	63,000
A7 Archives	....	....	10,000	15,000	....	25,000
A8 Supplies Department	5,000	1,000	4,000	....	....	10,000
A9 Fiji Military Forces	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	50,000
A10 Government House Offices	....	10,000	....	....	....	10,000
A11 New Office Block	....	60,000	140,000	100,000	....	300,000
	207,000	317,750	266,750	215,750	93,750	1,101,000
B—Plant and Equipment						
B1 P.W.D. New Plant	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	100,000
B2 P.W.D. Accounting Equipment	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	30,000
B2 Treasury	5,600	....	2,800	....	2,600	11,000
B4 Printing Department	5,500	2,000	....	2,500	....	10,000
	37,100	28,000	28,800	28,500	28,600	151,000
C—Police						
C1 Police Building Programme	60,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	120,000
C2 V.H.F. System—Routine Requirements	5,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	17,000
	65,000	18,000	18,000	18,000	18,000	137,000
D—Prisons						
D1 Penal Training Centre and Security Gaol	30,000	30,000	40,000	20,000	11,000	131,000
D2 Routine Requirements	25,000	20,000	15,000	10,000	10,000	80,000
	55,000	50,000	55,000	30,000	21,000	211,000
E—General						
E1 General Reserve	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	150,000
Total Miscellaneous	394,100	443,750	398,550	322,250	191,350	1,750,000
Grand Total	3,185,539	2,949,793	2,924,730	3,202,719	2,737,219	15,000,000

DEVELOPMENT PLAN 1964—1968

(DEVELOPMENT PLAN IV)

This plan is the fourth in a series of post-war development plans. It has been drawn up within an overall planning limit of £15 million and with the view to executing a programme of £12¼ million. The sector allocations within this limit are as follows:—

Planning	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	Total
	£	£	£	£	£	£
I—Planning, Survey Census	47,661	45,516	80,541	41,511	34,771	250,000
II—Communications	982,608	679,987	516,029	446,188	375,188	3,000,000
III—Economics	1,232,770	1,244,840	1,285,810	1,316,970	1,419,610	6,500,000
IV—Social	528,400	535,700	643,800	1,075,800	716,300	3,500,000
V—Miscellaneous	394,100	443,750	398,550	322,250	191,350	1,750,000
Total	3,185,539	2,949,793	2,924,730	3,202,719	2,737,219	15,000,000

2. This covers all Government development projects and routine capital requirements for the period.

I—PLANNING, SURVEY, CENSUS

3. As an essential background to the exploitation of the Colony's natural resources, and manpower it is necessary to know just what is available as the raw material for development. In many instances surveys of resources are conducted on a departmental basis but in addition there are the national surveys of population, mineral resources and land use which can best be conducted as separate entities. This section of the plan deals with three such surveys, and the allocation for this section of the plan is £¼ million as follows:—

Scheme	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	Total
	£	£	£	£	£	£
A. Geological Survey	42,861	28,716	37,741	32,711	33,771	175,800
B. Survey (Aerial)	4,800	800	4,800	6,800	1,000	18,200
C. Census	....	16,000	38,000	2,000	....	56,000
	47,661	45,516	80,541	41,511	34,771	250,000

4. **Geological Survey**—Colonial Development and Welfare funds for the establishment and maintenance of a Geological Survey in Fiji were first made available in October 1948. Since that time a large number of investigations have been carried out and reports published. Regional geological maps have been produced for a wide area and this work will continue over the next five years. Provision is made in the 1964–1968 Development Plan for the continued investigation of Fiji's geological resources, with the view to economic exploitation.

5. **Survey (Aerial)**—A grant from C.D. & W. Central Research funds of £5,005 was made available to meet the cost of an Aerial Survey scheme in 1961. The purpose of the scheme has been to fill in the gaps in the basic photographic cover of the main islands of the Group and the islands of Lau and Lomaiviti for the 1:50,000 topographic mapping series. Provision sought under D.P. IV is for the purchase of a new air survey camera (£4,000), aerial photographic plotting equipment (£6,000), and annual expenditure at the rate of £800 on actual photography. Aerial photographs will be used for survey and planning purposes. Provision is also made for the purchase of certain other measuring equipment for use by land surveyors in 1964.

6. **Census**—The last census of the population of Fiji was done in 1956. This is an essential survey which must be carried out each decade in the vital interest of social and economic planning. The opportunity will probably be taken to broaden the scope of the census beyond that of a demographic survey.

II—COMMUNICATIONS

7. In the last 19 years nearly half (£11·3 million) of Fiji's capital expenditure has gone towards improved communications with the result that, while there still remains a lot to be done, it is inevitable that this section of D.P. IV should show a marked reduction relative to provision in earlier plans. The allocation for this section of the plan is £3 million as follows:—

Scheme	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	Total
	£	£	£	£	£	£
A. Civil Aviation	66,000	58,500	8,500	6,000	29,000	168,000
B. Port, Harbour and Water Transport . ..	118,000	23,000	31,000	29,500	24,500	226,000
C. Telecommunications	385,108	300,487	105,029	69,188	60,188	920,000
D. Roads	413,500	298,000	371,500	341,500	261,500	1,686,000
	982,608	679,987	516,029	446,188	375,188	3,000,000

A—Civil Aviation—

8. Fiji's domestic air services have grown rapidly in recent years and both these and the regional services are playing an important role in the Colony's development. Requirements over the period 1964–1968 are:—

Scheme	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	Total
	£	£	£	£	£	£
A1 Nausori	54,000	48,000	....	....	23,000	125,000
A2 Radio Navigation Aids	7,000	3,500	2,500	....	....	13,000
A3 Local Service Runways	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	20,000
A4 Routine Requirements	1,000	3,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	10,000
	66,000	58,500	8,500	6,000	29,000	168,000

9. **Nausori Airport**—In 1962 approval was given for a grant from C.D. & W. funds of £69,651 towards the cost of improvements to the Nausori Airport; this expenditure covered the laying of a bitumen carpet on part of the existing runway, drainage works, the provision of navigational aids and a new control tower. Provision for the next five years is designed to support expansion of the local and regional services as well as to improve the standard of the airport serving the capital City of Suva. £125,000 is for runway extensions to cater for larger aircraft and for new aircraft parking facilities, taxiways, increased drainage and improved terminal facilities to be provided as an adjunct to the new control tower.

10. **Radio Navigation Aids**—£13,000 is required to improve the aids to aerial navigation. Radio beacons and V.H.F. radio telecommunication facilities will be installed at Labasa, Rotuma, Savusavu, and Lakeba.

11. **Local Service Runways**—A sum of £20,000 (spread over five years), is included for the construction of small airstrips on the outer-islands—to enable local services to be extended. It is envisaged that this will be the beginning of the development of many very small runways throughout the group for use by aircraft with short take-off and landing characteristics. Such runways should cost little and it may be possible to enlist local aid on the lines of the feeder road and rural water supply schemes.

12. **Routine Capital Requirements**—Expenditure over the five-year period is primarily concerned with the maintenance of existing airport facilities including fire-fighting equipment and communications and provides for minor improvements to existing runways and buildings at airstrips other than Nausori. Provision is made for expenditure on other facilities required by the Department of Transport and Civil Aviation, e.g. vehicle inspection ramps.

B—Ports, Harbour and Water Transport—

13. With the completion of the Lautoka and Suva wharves and the Suva slipway, port development will not require heavy expenditure in the next few years. The allocations are:—

Scheme	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	Total
	£	£	£	£	£	£
B1 Wharves	72,000	....	7,000	....	7,000	86,000
B2 Reef Passages	5,000	10,000	5,000	....	....	20,000
B3 Navigational Aids	9,000	8,000	4,000	4,000	5,000	30,000
B4 Vessels Replacement	30,000	3,000	13,000	23,500	10,500	80,000
B5 Routine Requirements	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	10,000
	118,000	23,000	31,000	29,500	24,500	226,000

14. **Wharves**—£66,000 is included for the final contract payments in connection with the reconstruction of King's Wharf, Suva. The balance is needed to complete such facilities at this wharf as extensions to the produce shed, tar sealing of hard standing, public address system, etc. (£13,000), and for improvements at Savusavu Wharf (Dolphins, etc., £7,000).

15. **Reef Passages**—Plans are being prepared for a programme to improve the shipping approaches to the smaller islands, particularly of Lau and Lomaiviti. This will involve mainly the blasting of coral obstructions in island reef passages to facilitate the entry of trading vessels. The programme is to support the agricultural development of these islands.

16. **Navigational Aids**—Provision is made for the continuation of a programme recommended by the Beaconing Committee and involving the rebuilding of a number of existing lighthouses, etc.—

	£
Viwa (revote)	5,000
Curacao (revote)	600
Navula—Renewal of Superstructure	4,000
Naikorokoro Lighthouse	4,000
Levuka Lead Lights	4,400
Cape Washington Light—House	3,000
Lami Lower Light—Quarters	4,000
Momi Lower Light	5,000

17. **Vessels Replacement**—Water transport still plays an important part in the economic and social development of the Colony and the 1964–68 allocation is designed to allow for the replacement of vessels which have reached the end of their economic life. Expenditure is phased over the five-year period for the replacement of:—

	£
No. 6 Tug (revote)	15,000
Adi Makareta	3,000
Barges	3,000
Tui Taveuni	28,000
No. 5 Tug	13,000
Medical Department Vessel (revote)	11,000
15-ton Crane Pontoon (revote)	7,000
	£80,000

18. **Routine Requirements**—The sum of £2,000 per annum is allowed for minor repairs and improvements associated with the schemes detailed above.

C—Telecommunications—

19. This section provides for the continued development of Fiji's telecommunication and postal services and following the pattern recommended by the Burns Commission. Details are—

Scheme	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	Total
	£	£	£	£	£	£
C1 Telecommunications Development Stage I..	80,000	78,187	....	....	....	158,187
C2 Telecommunications Development Stage II	167,275	117,976	25,000	15,000	5,000	330,251
C3 Telecommunication Training School ..	9,546	7,324	5,029	6,188	6,188	34,275
C4 New General Post Office Suva	40,000	17,000	....	....	....	57,000
C5 Telecommunication Outer Island Radio Network	10,000	10,000	10,000	....	....	30,000
C6 Posts and Telegraphs Buildings	10,000	5,000	....	....	....	15,000
C7 Accounting Machines	3,000	....	....	....	....	3,000
C8 Routine Requirements	65,287	65,000	65,000	48,000	49,000	292,287
	385,108	300,487	105,029	69,188	60,188	920,000

20. **Telecommunications Development Stage I**—Stage I of the Colony's telecommunications development plan is designed to occupy the period 1961–1965. A part of this stage will therefore be carried over into 1964–1968 Development Plan. Stage I provides for; the main radio bearer system Suva-Lautoka; minor V.H.F. routes; Lautoka automatic exchange, and associated junction cables.

21. **Telecommunications Development Stage II**—Stage II of the Colony's telecommunications development plan is designed to occupy the period 1964–1968. Some overlap between Stage II and the previous stage is inevitable owing to the degree of integration between the two stages and the delivery period for telecommunications equipment. Stage II provides for the progressive conversion of the telephone exchanges at Lautoka, Nadi, Namaka and Levuka. The next development stage, which has been planned, but for which funds are not immediately available, includes the conversion of other manual exchanges on Viti Levu to automatic working.

22. **Telecommunications Training School**—The Telecommunications Training School is a planned extension of C.D. & W. Scheme D.5191, which provided a 100 per cent grant towards the cost of establishing the school. The new school is needed to cope with the increased number of technical staff required to carry out the Colony's telecommunications development plan, and at the same time to cater for the progressive localisation of the Department's staff.

23. **New General Post Office Suva**—Provision has been included for Stage III and IV of the new G.P.O. Building, Suva, to complete this project.

24. **Outer Islands Radio Network**—The radio network at present serving the smaller islands of the Colony was originally set up just after the war by using army surplus equipment. A limited number of these sets have been replaced with more modern equipment but at 24 of the stations the equipment is in such poor condition that it is becoming impossible to maintain reliable communications. The result is that isolated stations fall into disuse for considerable periods.

The scheme proposed provides for a start to be made on the progressive replacement of this equipment. In the course of this replacement a change to single side-band transmission will be effected in order to achieve greater reliability for the limited power output of the out-stations. In order to fully utilise the main control station it is intended to operate radio telephone services to other Pacific Island Territories.

25. **Posts and Telegraphs Buildings**—The sum of £15,000 provides for a start to be made on replacement of old and overcrowded country post offices.

26. **Accounting Machines**—An additional accounting machine is required to cope with the volume of business arising from the growth of telephone traffic.

27. Routine Capital Requirements—The provision required for routine capital expenditure over the development period covers the overall growth of the subscribers network feeding revenue-earning traffic into the major capital projects covered by Stage I and Stage II of the plan. As more and more people become telephone users and the volume of traffic grows, it is necessary to provide, year by year, additional line materials, underground cables, telephone instruments, test equipment, tools, and numerous other items necessary to the telecommunications network generally, but not included in the main capital schemes. The amount of £292,287 included in D.P. IV is below the total required by the Postmaster-General, but is dictated by the overall financial limits of the Plan.

D—Roads—

28. Provision has been made for the continuation of existing bitumenizing and development road projects, and funds are included for new development roads, feeder roads and an extension of the bitumenizing programme as follows:—

Scheme	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	Total
	£	£	£	£	£	£
D1 Bitumenizing Programme	161,000	105,000	165,000	165,000	176,500	772,500
D2 Bridges and Culverts	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	50,000
D3 Feeder Roads	32,500	7,500	32,500	22,500	10,000	105,000
D4 New Road Construction	75,000	65,000	75,000	35,000	30,000	280,000
D5 New Bitumenizing Programme ..	74,000	56,500	81,500	54,000	30,000	296,000
D6 Equipment	53,500	46,500	....	50,000	....	150,000
D7 Routine Requirements	7,500	7,500	7,500	5,000	5,000	32,500
	413,500	298,000	371,500	341,500	261,500	1,686,000

29. **Bitumenizing Programme—Continuation**—The continuation of the bitumenizing programme begun under the 1961–1965 Capital Programme with C.D. and W. assistance, provides for the construction of bitumen highways as follows:—

	£
(*a*) Suva-Nausori Road	236,500
(*b*) Lautoka-Ba Road	275,000
(*c*) Nadi-Lautoka Road	250,000
(*d*) Queen's Road (Iudu)	11,000
	772,500

A considerable part of this work consists of improvement of existing bituminous surfaces which have proved completely inadequate for present and future traffic density and loading. The section of the Queen's Road at Iudu is to support a tourist hotel project.

30. **Bridges and Culverts**—An annual sum of £10,000 is required to continue the long-term programme to improve the many old sub-standard bridges and culverts in order to cater for new traffic loads.

31. **Feeder Roads**—Expenditure on the construction of feeder roads will be closely related to the economic development of the country, and their location will be a matter for co-ordination between the administration, development organisations, and local residents. In addition to roads constructed from funds provided under this section of the plan, other new feeder roads will be built in connection with land development projects and financed from funds available to the Development Commissioner.

32. **New Road Construction**—Provision for construction of new roads in the 1964–68 period is as follows:—

(*a*) *Dama-Nabouwalu Road*—£95,000: completion of the development road linking Labasa with Nabouwalu.

(*b*) *Vanua Levu Roads*—£100,000: the location of further development roads on Vanua Levu is a matter for consideration: any new work will commence in 1966 after completion of the Labasa-Nabouwalu road.

(*c*) *Nabukaluka Road*—£60,000: running up the valley of the Waidina River, from Naqali. This road will serve to open the valley for increased banana and cocoa production and will be in support of a local land development scheme to be drawn up.

(*d*) *Survey and Design Staff*—£25,000: to set up a unit to undertake the forward planning of new development roads and road improvements.

33. **New Bitumenizing Programme**—Work proposed is—

	£
(1) Suva-Lami Road	201,000
(2) Nausori-Luvuluvu Road	75,000
(3) Villages and Settlements	20,000
	£296,000

The first two projects involve the improvement of stretches of road which carry a very heavy traffic density and which at present are expensive to maintain. The tar-sealing of villages and settlements provision is an annual allocation to reduce the dust nuisance in villages, etc., adjoining principal highways.

34. **Equipment**—Sums of £30,000 (1964), £17,000 (1965) and £50,000 (1967) are included for the purchase of new plant and equipment by the Public Works Department to replace that which becomes worn-out in the execution of the work outlined above.

New plant and equipment is also required for feeder road construction. Provision is made for a road unit in the Central Division (£23,500), Eastern Division (Revote from 1963—£17,500), and Western Division—replacement of plant (£12,000).

35. **Routine Requirements**—This allocation is to permit limited improvements to existing roads, e.g. removal of dangerous bends.

III—ECONOMIC

36. Although in previous development plans importance has been placed on the need for projects designed to stimulate the economic development of the Colony, it has not been until recently that a development organisation has been set up on a basis that is capable of undertaking a massive production development programme. Consequently only 10 per cent of development expenditure in the period 1945–63 has been on economic projects. Following the Burns Commission report, a development organisation has been set up and the emphasis in this plan is on economic development to which £6·5 million has been allocated. The allocations are as follows:—

Scheme	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	Total
	£	£	£	£	£	£
A. Agriculture and Veterinary	196,520	184,940	124,110	131,470	130,610	767,650
B. Fisheries	11,000	11,500	14,500	12,000	11,000	60,000
C. Forestry	98,700	74,400	78,400	81,700	91,800	425,000
D. Irrigation and Drainage	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	250,000
E. Land Settlement and Development	785,000	809,500	890,500	959,500	1,055,500	4,500,000
F. Soil Control	32,350	53,200	53,150	46,800	46,850	232,350
G. Electricity and Power	31,000	38,000	48,000	16,000	12,000	145,000
H. Development of Crown Estate	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	60,000
I. Co-operative Development	16,200	11,300	15,150	7,500	9,850	60,000
	1,232,770	1,244,840	1,285,810	1,316,970	1,419,610	6,500,000

A—Agriculture and Veterinary—

37. The emphasis in the Agricultural Section of D.P. IV has been placed on the building up of the Department's field extension services to support the programme of land settlement and development and to put general extension work on an effective basis. Agricultural development cannot succeed without adequate extension services. At the same time provision is made for continuation of a number of schemes recommended by the Burns Commission. Schemes to be undertaken in the period 1964–1968 are:—

Scheme	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	Total
	£	£	£	£	£	£
A1 Cocoa Research	3,760	3,760	3,760	3,760	960	16,000
A2 Cocoa Development	8,000	8,000	4,600	....	....	20,600
A3 Bovine T.B. Control	7,400	6,200	10,430	6,750	7,070	37,850
A4 Fertilizers, etc., Subsidy	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	125,000
A5 Additional Field Staff	13,500	13,800	14,400	20,700	21,000	83,400
A6 Pasture Research	7,100	7,400	8,200	8,800	9,500	41,000
A7 Bionomics of the Stick Insect	1,200	....	....	....	....	1,200
A8 Air Conditioning Herbarium	1,000	....	....	....	....	1,000
A9 Fiji School of Agriculture	10,760	280	300	320	340	12,000
A10 Additional Field Extension Staff	105,900	108,840	47,340	57,960	60,260	380,300
A11 Terraced Rice—Pilot Project, Seaqaqa	1,000	400	400	400	....	2,200
A12 Irrigated Rice Production	....	4,660	1,180	1,580	1,580	9,000
A13 Sheep Introduction	8,900	3,600	6,500	4,200	2,900	26,100
A14 Departmental Publicity	3,000	3,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	12,000
	196,520	184,940	124,110	131,470	130,610	767,650

38. **Cocoa Research**—The station at Wainigata, opened with assistance from C.D. & W. funds, will not be in full production for some years and now, in 1963, it is not yet fully cleared and planted.

The aims of the station are to—

(*a*) develop high yielding and early-bearing lines of cocoa seed suitable for distribution in the area;

(*b*) determine the best ways of cultivating cocoa in the area;

(*c*) provide a central fermentary;

(*d*) study coconuts which are also being planted as the station is in one of the main copra producing areas.

39. **Cocoa Development**—A number of areas suitable for cocoa development were selected some years ago and plantings have been in progress since 1954. The present C.D. & W. scheme has permitted the issue of nearly one million seedlings in these areas, and to begin the construction of fermentaries in strategic places. The continuation of this scheme is required to support the development of a large scale cocoa industry in Fiji.

40. **Bovine T.B. Control**—The control of bovine T.B. has been one of the main activities of the Veterinary Division of the Agriculture Department for many years and the position has now been reached when the next five or six years should see the incidence brought within manageable bounds. The period is, therefore a critical one and the scheme should continue.

41. **Fertilizers, etc., Subsidy**—Problems of crop yield and of weed and cattle control can be met quickly and economically in Fiji by the use of fertilizers, weedicides pesticides and barbed wire. It is therefore desirable that the present scheme for payment of subsidies should continue at the proposed level of £25,000 per annum.

42. **Additional Agricultural Staff**—The Burns Commission, and more recently the Deputy Agriculture Adviser to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, have emphasised the immediate need to increase the number of experienced senior field extension officers in the Agriculture Department. Provision was made in the 1963 Capital Estimates for the appointment of three Agricultural Officers and three Field Officers under this scheme. Expenditure now proposed is to allow this scheme to continue. (See also paragraph 47 below for further development of the extension service.)

43. **Pasture Research**—Recently a grant has been made available from C.D. & W. Central Research Funds for this work. This scheme, which was begun in late 1962, must continue to at least 1968 so that reliable results might be obtained and evaluated.

44. **Bionomics of the Stick Insect**—A C.D. & W. grant was made available in 1963 to permit investigations into control of the Stick Insect, a pest which attacks coconut palms. Nineteen sixty-four is the final year of investigations.

45. **Air-conditioning Herbarium**—The present herbarium was constructed in 1953 with money provided from C.D. & W. funds. Since then the collection of specimens has increased considerably and the problem of satisfactory storage has increased proportionately. Unless air-conditioning is provided there is danger of loss of the collection through the effects of high humidity.

46. **Fiji School of Agriculture**—In order to provide an adequate flow of trained field staff for the Agriculture Department's extension services it is necessary to increase the intake of students at the Fiji School of Agriculture. Additional temporary dormitory accommodation will be provided in 1963: the expenditure planned for 1964 is to permit the erection of a permanent extension of the teaching block. It is hoped to obtain assistance from Freedom From Hunger Campaign funds to meet the cost of this building, a permanent dormitory block, and certain recurrent costs. Forty students will be in residence in 1964. The basic science facilities of the Fiji School of Medicine are used and the aim is to bring the standard of agricultural students passing the course to a good diploma level.

47. **Additional Field Extension Staff**—A massive expansion of the agricultural extension service is needed not only to support the development plan but also to improve agricultural production generally. A small expansion has been made (see paragraph 42 above) but much more is required. This new scheme provides for the recruitment of 15 Field Officers, 50 Field Assistants and 60 Fieldmen (a new grade). Funds are also included for quarters and transport but the cost of travelling, vehicle maintenance, etc., will be provided for in the Recurrent Budget to which the whole cost of this expansion will eventually have to be transferred.

48. **Terraced Rice—Pilot Project**—In the " Talasiga " soil areas there are a number of small colluvial pockets in which rice might be grown on terraced paddies. If this can be done such areas would afford a useful addition to Fiji's rice growing areas. An area of this type of land is available at Seaqaqa for trials.

49. **Irrigated Rice Production**—Production of rice in Fiji still does not meet local needs with the result that large quantities are imported into Fiji each year. The drilling of rice on " dryland" has been shown to be feasible and productive providing it can be done at the right time, i.e. during November. Non-photo-periodic varieties can also be grown at other times, but in both cases water must be available when it is needed. Further handicaps to efficient rice production are the slow harvesting by hand and the uneven surface of many fields on which rice could otherwise be grown under irrigation. This scheme proposes to provide, in areas where rivers run all through the year, facilities for land levelling, irrigation, mechanical harvesting and threshing.

50. **Sheep Introduction**—The object of this scheme is to provide an economic use for some of the large areas of marginal land in Fiji and to reduce the quantity of mutton imported from overseas for local consumption. Imports of fresh mutton and lamb rose from 1¼ million lb. in 1958 to 1¾ million lb. in 1962 when they were valued at £97,470. The scheme will start with the importation of 500 ewes in lamb to be husbanded under the close supervision of the Chief Veterinary Officer. If this is successful it will form the basis for spreading sheep widely through suitable areas in the country.

51. **Departmental Publicity**—Virtually the only agricultural extension publicity is that put out by the rural broadcast service of the Fiji Broadcasting Commission. Successful extension work should be supported by sustained publicity. It is proposed to use an officer, who has experience of the work, as an Agricultural Public Relations Officer. He will need transport, supporting staff, materials and equipment in order to publicise agricultural policies and assistance schemes; to produce a farming magazine and other literature; to collect " human interest " items of local news as well as technical information, to give mobile film shows and generally to back up the agricultural field work with an adequate information service.

B—Fisheries—

52. The implementation of the Burns Commission recommendations for the establishment of a Fisheries Division, within the Department of Agriculture, was delayed through difficulty in obtaining technical staff. This has now been done and active investigation into the fishing potential of Fiji's waters and the development of this industry is now proceeding. Expenditure over the five-year period is planned as follows:—

Scheme	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	Total
	£	£	£	£	£	£
B1 Fisheries Division	11,000	11,500	14,500	12,000	11,000	60,000

C—Forestry—

53. In the long-term interests of Fiji it is necessary to make provision now for building up the country's forest estate with new and viable plantations. Expenditure is designed to allow continuation of a forest policy approved by the Legislature in 1950 and endorsed by the Burns Commission. Provision in the 1964–1968 Plan is made up as follows:—

Scheme	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	Total
	£	£	£	£	£	£
C1 Reafforestation Scheme	67,100	67,000	71,700	74,900	84,300	365,000
C2 Timber Utilization	4,600	5,400	4,700	4,800	5,500	25,000
C3 Forestry Department Road Unit	25,000	....	....	....	....	25,000
C4 Routine Requirements	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	10,000
	98,700	74,400	78,400	81,700	91,800	425,000

54. **Reafforestation Scheme**—This scheme, based on recommendations made in the Burns Report, endorsed and accepted by Government, commenced in 1961. The annual target is 2,500 acres per annum of plantations, aiming at a public forest estate totalling 100,000 acres in 40 years, estimated to be sufficient to provide the basic timber needs of a Colony population of 1 million. The planting rate has reached 2,000 acres in 1963 and will be 2,500 acres for the first time in 1964. Staff, planting material, etc., are available for this programme.

55. **Timber Utilization**—This project has been in operation since 1961 and should be continued and widened. Its function is to obtain specific data about the mechanical and physical properties of local timbers, and relevant information covering all aspects of conversion and usage, so that the optimum and most economical use may be made of the wide variety of trees in the natural forest. This is basic to the expansion of exploitation of Fiji's rich natural timber resources both for the replacement of imports and the development of an export trade. Research is being carried out in conjunction and co-operation with the Forestry Division of the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation, in Melbourne and this should continue.

56. **Forestry Department Road Unit**—A small unit exists at present but this must be built up by the addition of further plant if the Department is to meet its planting targets. Roads will provide access to new areas of planting and will materially assist in future maintenance of plantations. It is expected that 4–6 miles of road will be built annually.

57. The implementation of a reafforestation programme costing £365,000 will require the training of 18 Forestry Department staff over the five-year period. This number represents eight additional staff plus ten to replace normal wastage. The Conservator of Forests is confident that his staff requirements can be met by training within the Department.

58. **Routine Requirements**—Provision is made for the replacement of quarters, vehicles and an assortment of minor capital items purchased in previous years from capital funds.

D—Drainage—

59. Plans have been drawn up for the drainage of some 8,000 acres of former cane land in the Nausori area. It is expected that plant, purchased under a C.D. & W. grant, will arrive in 1963 so as to allow work to proceed on this project estimated to cost £250,000 over the next five years.

Scheme	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	Total
	£	£	£	£	£	£
D1 Nausori Drainage	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	250,000

E—Land Settlement and Development—

60. This is the main feature of the 1964–68 plan. Its purpose is to begin a programme aimed at the extensive settlement of families on new farms and doubling of agricultural production in 10–15 years. The objects of the expenditure, detailed below, are fivefold:—

(i) To open up and settle new land thereby providing a livelihood for a growing population.

(ii) To provide food for a growing population and to keep the prices of local foodstuffs down to a reasonable level.

(iii) To reduce Fiji's reliance on imported foodstuffs to a limited degree. This can be achieved by an increase in rice production and other crops which can be grown in the country but which are now imported.

(iv) To expand the production of export crops such as cocoa and coconuts.

(v) To diversify the agricultural economy in the interest of long term security.

At this stage of the planning of the development of Fiji's land resources it is not easy to see how expenditure will balance between the items set out below. It is therefore probable that some adjustment of the following allocations will have to be made. Development will, however, be carried out where maximum returns can be achieved; and at the lowest possible cost per unit to attain the greatest possible gross increase in production.

Scheme	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	Total
	£	£	£	£	£	£
E1 Development Administration and Management	62,000	55,000	55,000	55,000	55,000	282,000
E2 Fiji Development Co. Management Fee ..	13,000	13,000	13,000	13,000	13,000	65,000
E3 Lomaivuna (Stage I)	110,000	6,500	6,500	6,500	6,500	136,000
E4 Cocoa Subsidy	15,000	25,000	40,000	42,000	51,000	173,000
E5 Coconut Subsidy	179,400	227,300	239,500	190,600	155,400	992,200
E6 Settlement, Resettlement and Crop Expansion	300,600	322,700	320,500	447,400	564,600	1,955,800
E7 Roads, Driers, Ancillary Services	100,000	150,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	850,000
E8 Machinery Pool	5,000	10,000	16,000	5,000	10,000	46,000
	785,000	809,500	890,500	959,500	1,055,500	4,500,000

61. **Development Administration and Management**—Provision is made for the salaries and general expenses of administration and management staff associated with development projects on a divisional level, principally Development Officers at Divisional and District levels. This will continue the scheme for which C.D. & W. funds have been granted. No substantial expansion of staff, approved in 1963 is envisaged.

62. **Fiji Development Co. Management Fee**—As in previous years, provision is made for payments to the Fiji Development Company on account of their work associated with the management of the Lomaivuna Settlement Scheme on behalf of the Land Development Authority.

63. **Lomaivuna**—Expenditure in 1964 is principally a revote of funds from 1963 and in respect of the cost of establishing 100 settlers at Lomaivuna, where bananas and other crops are to be grown. Provision is made in succeeding years to meet recurrent management expenses.

64. **Cocoa Subsidy**—The promotion of cocoa production in Fiji is one of the most important aspects of development. It presents the best prospect of substantial attainment of most of the objectives set out in paragraph 60 above. In order to encourage planting and good husbandry in the period between the time of planting and the fruiting of cocoa trees it is proposed that a maintenance subsidy (at a fixed rate per acre) should be paid to farmers who can demonstrate that they have weeded, pruned and generally maintained their trees each year. It is expected that total payments will increase year by year as more and more land is planted and brought into production. Judging by experience with the coconut subsidy this seems to be the most effective and cheapest way of achieving the expansion needed.

65. **Coconut Subsidy**—This scheme provides for continuation of subsidy payments designed to stimulate the growing of coconuts in Fiji. Payments are made for replanting, new planting, weeding, and thinning of groves and in accordance with rates embodied in a C.D. & W. Scheme approved for this purpose. This allocation and those in the succeeding sections will implement the recommendations of the Silsoe Report on the coconut industry.

66. **Settlement, Resettlement and Crop Expansion**—The funds provided under this section are, primarily, to allow for the opening up of new areas of land for settlement and exploitation. Already, under the guidance of the Development Commissioner, and through Local Development Boards, settlement schemes are being opened up to establish farming families on the land including farmers who, for one reason or another, are required to vacate their existing holdings. Generally schemes will make provision for a Government subsidy to meet such costs as management, access roading, main drainage, clearing, soil conservation, and sub-division. In the case of farmers who are without any means at the time of settlement on new land it is hoped that there will be a possibility of paying them for clearing, draining, etc., thereby providing them with some cash until such time as their first crops mature. At the same time provision is made for loans, to farmers to be administered mostly by the Agricultural and Industrial Loans Board, for such things as fencing, fertilisers, ploughing, planting material, some housing material, and implements. The extent of assistance will clearly vary from scheme to scheme depending on the type of crop, nature of the country, size of holdings, etc.

67. **Roads, Driers, Ancillary Services**—Although some provision is made for access roads in settlement scheme and under the section of this Plan dealing with " feeder roads " it is considered that further money should be available to the Development Commissioner for such projects as the opening up of the Lomaiviti Islands to assist increased copra production. It is also necessary to make provision for the erection of central copra driers and cocoa fermentaries to meet the needs of rising production. Although Government funds may well be called upon to meet the cost of these services initially, including the purchase of produce from growers, it is anticipated that they will be taken over, run, and paid for by Co-operative Societies as these are developed. Where growers have copra cess funds available they will be required to use this money for the establishment of central driers or fermentaries. In addition this item contains an element to cover services and expenses associated with land development which are bound to arise but which have not been, or cannot be foreseen at this juncture.

68. **Machinery Pool**—Funds have been provided for the establishment of machinery pools, for ploughing, harrowing, drilling, etc., in Bua and the Sigatoka Valley. Additional equipment may be required over the five years of this Plan to assist in the cultivation of new areas where individuals are not in a position to either set up their own co-operative equipment pools or purchase bullocks for ploughing.

F—Soil Control—

69. The Department of Agriculture has, as the result of a recommendation of the Burns Commission, been administering a soil control project, principally in the Western Division. It is proposed that this continue during the period of D.P. IV. Expenditure is suggested on the following basis:—

Scheme	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	Total
	£	£	£	£	£	£
F1 Soil Control	32,350	53,200	53,150	46,800	46,850	232,350

70. **Soil Control**—Much of the area under sugar cane has been dealt with and the results, under a dense, semi-permanent row-crop of this kind, have been most successful. Land outside the cane areas, however, has had relatively little attention and there is a pressing need for conservation work here. The need becomes more urgent as the rapidly expanding population leads to new areas being cleared for arable cropping. A large proportion of the operating time of this plant is expected to be taken up with soil control work on new land development schemes.

G—Electricity/Power—

71. Expenditure on Government operated electricity supplies over the period 1964–1968 is estimated at:—

Scheme	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	Total
	£	£	£	£	£	£
G1 Lautoka Electricity Supply	16,000	10,000	46,000	16,000	12,000	100,000
G2 Ba Electricity Supply	10,000	20,000	....	....	....	30,000
G3 Routine Requirements	5,000	8,000	2,000	....	....	15,000
	31,000	38,000	48,000	16,000	12,000	145,000

72. **Lautoka Electricity Supply**—Further generating plant will be required at Lautoka in 1966 to meet an anticipated rise in electricity consumption. In addition funds are made available each year for improvement and extension of existing reticulation.

73. **Ba Electricity Supply**—In order to assist in the development of Ba Township, it is proposed to set up a small power house in Ba which will, initially, utilize plant redundant from the Lautoka supply. Funds are included for general reticulation of the township and possibly nearby areas.

74. **Routine Requirements**—The sum of £15,000 allows for increased generating capacity at Queen Victoria School, Adi Cakobau School and Ratu Kadavulevu School, and for the replacement of equipment at other Government institutions.

H—Development of Crown Estate—

75. In order to assist in the development of the industrial sector of Fiji's economy, provision is made for the reclamation and development of land for leasing as factory sites, etc. This section of the Plan is also intended to cater for the establishment of semi-urban housing settlements by providing small lots with footpath access. In addition it will meet the cost of general Crown sub-divisions and the purchase of land by Government as the need arises.

Scheme	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	Total
	£	£	£	£	£	£
H1 Development of Crown Estate ..	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	60,000

I—Co-operatives Development—

76. Closely allied with the development of the cocoa and coconut industries in Fiji is the need to improve processing and general marketing facilities. It is considered that this can best be done through the co-operative movement. Funds are requi[illegible] for an Assistant Registrar (Marketing) and a small staff, plus some quarters, transport and general recurrent expenses. A grant has been made available from C.D. & W. funds to allow for the establishment of credit co-operative societies, particularly in the sugar growing areas in Fiji.

Scheme	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	Total
	£	£	£	£	£	£
I 1 Marketing Societies	11,950	6,920	9,025	7,500	9,850	45,245
I 2 Credit Societies	4,250	4,380	6,125	....	....	14,755
	16,200	11,300	15,150	7,500	9,850	60,000

IV—SOCIAL

77. A total of £3,500,000 has been allocated for expenditure on " Social Services ". This sum has been distributed as follows:—

Scheme	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	Total
	£	£	£	£	£	£
A. Education	165,000	178,500	226,000	239,000	191,500	1,000,000
B. Medical	254,600	249,400	345,000	765,000	386,000	2,000,000
C. Local Authorities	26,000	26,000	26,000	26,000	26,000	130,000
D. Water Supplies	82,800	81,800	46,800	45,800	112,800	370,000
Total	528,400	535,700	643,800	1,075,800	716,300	3,500,000

A—Education—

78. Details of expenditure on projects to be carried out by the Education Department are as follows:—

Scheme	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	Total
	£	£	£	£	£	£
A1 Ratu Kadavulevu School	14,000	14,000	14,000	14,000	14,000	70,000
A2 Scholarships	25,500	27,000	27,500	29,000	30,000	139,000
A3 Student—Farmer Scheme (Recurrent) ..	9,000	8,000	7,000	6,000	5,500	35,500
A4 Building Grants	18,000	18,000	18,000	18,000	18,000	90,000
A5 Derrick Technical Institute (Capital) ..	20,000	30,000	....	....	....	50,000
A6 Derrick Technical Institute (Recurrent) ..	22,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	6,000	103,000
A7 Approved School	8,000	7,000	....	....	....	15,000
A8 Provincial School Western	....	....	40,000	40,000	....	80,000
A9 Queen Victoria School	4,500	10,500	....	....	....	15,000
A10 Quarters	9,000	9,000	6,500	12,000	6,000	42,500
A11 Nasinu Training College	....	....	....	50,000	50,000	100,000
A12 Labasa Secondary School	....	....	20,000	15,000	....	35,000
A13 Adi Cakobau School	10,000	10,000	25,000	....	....	45,000
A14 Ba Craft Centre	....	....	....	10,000	32,000	42,000
A15 Provincial School Kadavu	....	....	15,000	....	....	15,000
A16 Suva Primary School	15,000	....	....	....	....	15,000
A17 Various Government Primary Schools ..	....	10,000	....	10,000	20,000	40,000
A18 Adi Maopa Government School	....	....	18,000	....	....	18,000
A19 Routine Requirements	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	50,000
	165,000	178,500	226,000	239,000	191,500	1,000,000

79. Although the 1955 Report on education in the Colony remains the basis for educational development (See Council Paper 34/1955), some modifications have been adopted in the light of changed circumstances. The statement below shows the relationship between expenditure proposals in D.P. IV and previous policy decisions concerning the development of education in Fiji.

(i) Proposals stemming directly from the 1955 Report on Education:—

Continuation of Existing Schemes—

Ratu Kadavulevu School (paragraph 43 of 1955 Report).
Scholarships (paragraph 165).
Building grants (paragraph 39).

New Schemes—

Queen Victoria School (paragraph 45).
Labasa Secondary School (paragraph 53).
Adi Cakobau School (paragraph 46).
Ba Craft Centre (paragraph 86).

Replacement Items—

Suva Primary School (paragraph 37 (*a*) (i)).

(ii) Proposals stemming indirectly from the 1955 Report and based on the emphasis placed in that Report on the development of secondary education and the need to improve Fijian intermediate education (paragraph 40):—

New Schemes—

Rebuilding of Provincial School Western as an Intermediate/Secondary School.

Replacement Items—

Amalgamation of Provincial School Kadavu and Richmond.

(iii) Proposals stemming directly from the Burns Commission Report:—

Continuation of Existing Schemes—

Student-Farmer Scheme at Navuso.

(iv) Proposals stemming directly from the need to extend and improve supervision by field staff:—

New Scheme—

Quarters for field staff.

(v) Other general expenditure:—

Replacement Items—

Nasinu Training College (rebuilding).
Adi Maopa School (rebuilding).
Various Government Primary Schools.

Explanatory notes on the projects planned for 1964–1968 are as follows:—

80. **Ratu Kadavulevu School**—The rebuilding of Ratu Kadavulevu School as a boarding school for 450 boys is being done by the boys themselves as an integral part of their building construction course. Plans and supervision are provided by the Public Works Department. The cost is being jointly met by a 90 per cent C.D. & W. grant (in respect of the main classroom-administration block), and by Colony funds (other projects). The boys' building capacity is likely to remain fairly constant at about £14,000 a year.

81. **Scholarships**—This item includes the General Overseas Scholarship Schemes (80 per cent C.D. & W. grant), and the cost of passages of those persons awarded U.K. Teacher-Training bursaries, etc.

82. **Student-Farmer Scheme**—(Recurrent)—The recurrent cost of the Navuso Student-Farmer Scheme is expected to decrease each year as the productivity of each eight-acre farm increases.

83. **Building Grants**—The school building grant vote of £18,000 a year is at present subject to a 90 per cent grant from C.D. & W. funds. This money will be allocated mainly to primary schools, but existing aided secondary schools will be eligible to apply for grants to enable them to extend their craft, science and sixth form facilities.

84. **Derrick Technical Institute**—(Capital): Phase II of the Derrick Technical Institute will include a hostel and associated staff accommodation to permit block course training for apprentices outside the Suva area and to provide accommodation for full time pupils not resident in Suva.

85. **Derrick Technical Institute**—(Recurrent): Colonial Development and Welfare funds have been provided to meet the recurrent costs of the Derrick Technical Institute on a tapering basis, over five years.

86. **Approved School**—Funds are required to provide additional classroom and workshop accommodation.

87. **Provincial School Western**—The original Provincial School Western, at Namaka, was disbanded during the last war. Undertakings have been given to re-establish this school but it has not been possible hitherto because of lack of finance. The school, which it is now intended to rebuild, will initially provide intermediate Classes 7 and 8 plus junior secondary Forms 3 and 4. Eventually the intermediate classes will be disbanded and the school will become a full secondary school.

88. **Queen Victoria School**—Provision is made for a new Grade IV quarter and a classroom block.

89. **Quarters**—The lack of quarters for field staff, especially at the Visiting Teacher level, is one of the biggest single factors militating against a much needed improvement at primary level. In addition to quarters for Visiting Teachers provision is made for Grade IV quarters for the Education Officer Ba and the Head Teacher of the Savusavu Government School.

90. **Nasinu Training College**—Nasinu Training College is housed in temporary wooden war-time buildings and needs to be rebuilt on the same site in permanent materials. The work would be done in three main phases—(i) kitchen and dining facilities, (ii) dormitories and quarters, (iii) classrooms, workshops, etc., and will extend beyond 1968.

91. **Labasa Secondary School**—Labasa Secondary School at present provides for two Forms III, two Forms IV, a Lower Fifth and an Upper Fifth. Additional facilities required to enable it to be double-streamed up to School Certificate with one University Entrance class, including three classrooms, physics laboratory, library, assembly hall and staff quarters.

92. **Adi Cakobau School**—The rebuilding of Adi Cakobau School began some years ago with the new classroom block, quarters and a new dormitory; but most of the remaining wooden buildings urgently need replacement and additional staff quarters are required. The main needs in the next few years include the replacement of the remaining dormitories, the replacement of the kitchen, dining-room, laundry, and staff quarters.

93. **Ba Craft Centre**—The purpose of the Ba Craft Centre is to provide (i) needlework, cookery, woodwork and metalwork rooms for primary and secondary school children in the area; (ii) commercial teaching for secondary school children; and (iii) facilities for adult extension classes.

94. **Provincial School—Kadavu**—Provincial School Kadavu is in a state of disrepair. It is proposed (and the Provincial Council agrees) to amalgamate this school with the neighbouring Methodist Mission School at Richmond. Existing buildings, where not entirely derelict, will be dismantled and re-erected at Richmond and certain new facilities added.

95. **Suva Primary School**—It is proposed to transfer six classes from the Suva Primary School into six new classrooms to be built at Veiuto where there is ample space for extension. It will not be possible to complete the rehousing of Suva Primary School (which dates back to 1883) in this planned period.

96. **Various Government Primary Schools**—Replacement classrooms (and, in one or two cases, additional classrooms) are required at a number of Government primary schools. Although the sum of £40,000 in D.P. IV will not meet total existing needs it will allow a substantial amount of work to be done.

97. **Adi Maopa Government School**—Adi Maopa School requires complete rebuilding and its present standard of accommodation makes it difficult to insist on an adequate standard of accommodation in non-Government schools.

98. **Routine Requirements**—The sum of £10,000 per annum represents improvements to existing education buildings and minor new construction. Allocation of this money cannot be immediately forecast but this provision is, in its own small way, an essential part of the smooth continuation of the Colony's education programme.

B—Medical—

99. Over half the allocation for medical expenditure in the period 1964–1968 is for building a new Lautoka Hospital. For the rest, emphasis is to be placed on the improvement of country stations. The new health centres will combine curative and preventive services and form the regional headquarters of a concerted drive to raise the standards of environmental sanitation and hygiene in the country districts. The sum of £2 million is allocated as follows:—

Scheme	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	Total
	£	£	£	£	£	£
B1 C.W.M. Hospital Out-patients	80,000	20,000	....	....	....	100,000
B2 Lautoka Hospital	40,000	40,000	100,000	600,000	320,000	1,100,000
B3 C.W.M. Hospital Alterations	7,000	5,000	....	....	....	12,000
B4 St. Giles' Hospital Staff Quarters	10,000	12,000	....	....	....	22,000
B5 Nursing School Stage I	....	....	80,000	....	....	80,000
B6 C.W.M. Hospital Medical Students Hostel .	20,000	....	....	....	....	20,000
B7 Replacement District and Rural Hospital ..	....	100,000	100,000	100,000	....	300,000
B8 Replacement Rural Stations	38,700	40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000	196,700
B9 Replacement Nursing Stations	19,900	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	99,900
B10 Routine Requirements	39,000	12,400	5,000	5,000	6,000	67,400
	254,600	249,400	345,000	765,000	386,000	2,000,000

100. **Colonial War Memorial Hospital—Out-patients' and Operating Theatre Block**—Tenders were called and a contract let for this extension of the C.W.M. Hospital in 1963. The construction work is expected to take some 18 months.

101. **Lautoka Hospital**—Preliminary drawings for the new hospital have been made. An approach has been made to the Secretary of State for a C.D. & W. grant to meet 90 per cent of the cost of preparing detailed drawings and tender documents. It is hoped that construction work will commence in 1966.

102. **Colonial War Memorial Hospital Alterations**—When the new out-patients' building is completed some areas of the present building, e.g. dispensary—theatre—out-patients and some office space will be released for reallocation on a basis to be decided. A canteen will be built on the roof of the existing structure.

103. **St. Giles' Hospital**—Considerable strides have been made in the re-habilitation of this hospital, but further expenditure is needed to improve staff quarters.

104. **Nursing School**—The process of localisation of the Nursing Service requires an increase in the intake of, and therefore, accommodation for student nurses into the New Zealand standard class. The opportunity is being taken to build the first phase of a new nursing school at the Colonial War Memorial Hospital which will result in a saving of recurrent expenditure on transportation. In addition it is expected that some space at the Tamavua Nursing School will be released for the use of the Fiji School of Medicine which, because of a rise in the intake of students from other Departments, requires more laboratory space for teaching purposes.

105. **Medical Students' Hostel—Colonial War Memorial Hospital**—The Director of Medical Services has expressed concern at the shortage of accommodation at the Fiji School of Medicine. The present pressure on accommodation at the School should be relieved by building a hostel for " clinical students " adjacent to the Colonial War Memorial Hospital at a cost of £20,000.

106. **Replacement of District and Rural Hospitals**—All the district and rural hospitals in Fiji are at the end of or have passed, their useful life. Their planned replacement, together with that of the rural stations is overdue. It is considered that the complete replacement of these hospitals will require three, five-year plans making a total of 15 years. In the first five years it is hoped that the three worst hospitals can be replaced—

(i) Labasa.
(ii) Savusavu.
(iii) Sigatoka or Nadi.

107. **Replacement Rural Stations**—It is hoped to develop these as health centres together with accommodation for an Assistant Medical Officer and a single-roomed cottage for the Nurse. Estimated cost per health centre £5,500.

108. **Nursing Stations**—These are mainly deplorable at the moment. New nurs ng stations built of permanent materials consisting of bed-sitting-room with shower, toilet and kitchen and a treatment room, are required. Estimated cost per Nursing Station £1,300.

109. **Routine Requirements**—Provision is made for capital items of a routine nature as required.

C—Local Authorities—

110. Although all local authorities are now in a position to raise loans from bodies other than Government (usually involving a Government guarantee) some loan finance is likely to be required for special projects in which Government financial aid may be agreed. Provision has therefore been made for a limited amount of Government lending to these bodies.

Scheme	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	Total
	£	£	£	£	£	£
C1 Loans and Grants to Local Authorities ..	26,000	26,000	26,000	26,000	26,000	130,000

D—Water Supplies—

111. As the result of the very considerable capital expenditure on new water supplies, since the Colony's first post-war development plan, the need for expensive new development does not arise in this period. It is however necessary to extend existing reticulation to provide for new connections. Details of proposed expenditure are:—

Scheme	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	Total
	£	£	£	£	£	£
D1 Extensions, New Connections	40,800	37,800	37,800	37,800	37,800	192,000
D2 Major Distribution Systems	31,000	14,000	1,000	....	60,000	106,000
D3 Water Treatment	3,000	22,000	....	....	7,000	32,000
D4 Rural Water Supplies	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	40,000
	82,800	81,800	46,800	45,800	112,800	370,000

112. **Extensions, New Connections, etc.**—Provision is included for new water connections (£16,500 per annum), minor extensions and improvements to existing systems (£15,000 per annum) and the installation of new hydrants. Also included in this item is the improvement of reticulation of Government institutional supplies (£700 per annum) and a waste survey (£3,000).

113. **Major Distribution Systems**—Expenditure is planned for the improvement of existing major water supplies by replacing old or small capacity pipes and for the extension of mains to serve new areas of population. Supplies concerned include Vaileka (£10,000), Nausori (£2,500), improvements to Lami main (£8,800) and the purchase of six miles of 12-inch cast iron pipe for extending the capacity of the Lautoka supply (£60,000).

114. **Water Treatment**—In order to maintain the flow of pure water it is necessary to purchase new pumps, filters, chlorination equipment, etc., for a number of existing supplies over the next five years. Principal expenditure will be Lautoka, new filters, rising main and pump house (£29,000) and duplicate chemical pumps at Ba, Nadi and Lautoka (£2,500).

115. **Rural Water Supplies**—Provision is required to assist with the development of village supplies. This scheme is the basis for improving the supply of water for rural areas to which the extension of major piped supplies is too costly. This scheme has a basis of self help. Government funds meet the cost of investigations, installation (excluding, unskilled labour) and one-third of the cost of materials. The balance, in cash or labour and kind is found by the village or community concerned. It is expected that there will be a new impetus in the construction of these supplies and the annual requirement of £8,000 will be fully committed.

V—MISCELLANEOUS

116. Included in this section of the Plan are a number of important expenditure proposals which do not readily fall into the major heads of the Plan already dealt with. These include general building, law and order, etc., to a total of £1,750,000 over five years and made up as follows:—

Scheme	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	Total
	£	£	£	£	£	£
A. Buildings	207,000	317,750	266,750	215,750	93,750	1,101,000
B. Plant and Equipment	37,100	28,000	28,000	28,500	28,600	151,000
C. Police	65,000	18,000	18,000	18,000	18,000	137,000
D. Prisons	55,000	50,000	55,000	30,000	21,000	211,000
E. General	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	150,000
Total	394,100	443,750	398,550	322,250	191,350	1,750,000

A—Buildings—

117. Proposals for building construction of a general nature over the period are:—

Scheme	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	Total
	£	£	£	£	£	£
A1 Quarters	95,000	80,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	325,000
A2 Customs	30,000	90,000	....	....	....	120,000
A3 Agriculture	15,000	8,750	8,750	8,750	8,750	50,000
A4 District Administration	10,000	15,000	10,000	10,000	3,000	48,000
A5 Judicial	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	100,000
A6 Public Works Department	22,000	23,000	14,000	2,000	2,000	63,000
A7 Archives	....	....	10,000	15,000	....	25,000
A8 Supplies Department	5,000	1,000	4,000	....	....	10,000
A9 Fiji Military Forces	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	50,000
A10 Government House Offices	....	10,000	....	....	....	10,000
A11 New Office Block	....	60,000	140,000	100,000	....	300,000
	207,000	317,750	266,750	215,750	93,750	1,101,000

Regarding items (3)–(5) in the above table, it is likely that in some district centres it will be possible to erect composite buildings to meet the requirements of a number of users. For example a new office block in Nausori would be expected to house the staff of the Agriculture, Judicial, Education and Forestry Departments plus District Administration.

118. **Quarters**—Quarters, particularly in country districts, are still desperately short and the result is detrimental to the proper and efficient conduct of Government business. Provision must be made to improve the position.

119. **Customs**—The need for a new Custom House in Suva is urgent. Planning approval has already been given and arrangements have been made for design.

120. **Agriculture**—The Director of Agriculture has reported the urgent need to provide better office accommodation for extension staff in country districts. Office buildings are proposed for all major centres outside of Suva and in many instances will replace rented accommodation.

121. **District Administration**—Provision is needed for the construction of new office blocks to replace those which are either too small, or very dilapidated or both in the following centres:—

Nausori	Tavua
Vunidawa	Vaileka
Ba	Savusavu
Labasa	Nadi

122. **Judicial**—New office buildings, including court rooms, are urgently required in many country districts and although no plans have been prepared, a sum of £20,000 per annum has been allowed.

123. **Public Works Department**—Provision is made for the removal of Labasa and Levuka Depots to more convenient sites outside of the township areas. This will effect economies in operational costs. In addition, £9,000 is required for a new depot at Bua to serve the new main road, and an annual contribution of £2,000 towards the improvement of existing depots.

124. **Archives**—The archives of Fiji and the Western Pacific High Commission are, for the most part, housed in a very old wooden building, formerly the Western Pacific High Commission Secretariat. This building is unsuitable for the housing of valuable records—particularly because of fire risk. Two small concrete buildings have been erected in recent years but a new main building is required at an early date. The sum of £25,000 will allow for a modern, properly designed, building.

125. **Supplies Department**—Expenditure of £5,000 is proposed for the construction of a permanent explosives magazine to replace the existing structure in Suva Harbour. In addition funds are included for proper cylinder gas and oil and paint stores.

126. **Fiji Military Forces**—The annual allocation of £10,000 is to provide for capital expenditure outside that covered by the Fiji/New Zealand Defence Agreement. It will be principally devoted to the construction of married quarters.

127. **Government House Offices**—The need has arisen for the replacement or full scale renovation of the Governor's Offices and the Executive Council Chamber. The token sum of £10,000 is therefore included in D.P. IV to allow this work to proceed.

128. **New Office Block**—Approval has been given for planning to commence on a new multi-storey office block to house certain departments of Government in Suva. The main Government buildings were built before World War II and have not been extended. Not only are they over-crowded but despite the renting of accommodation privately at substantial cost, office space available to Government is too little. The proposed new building is to alleviate this shortage.

B—Plant and Equipment—

129. A variety of new plant and equipment is required. Details are:—

Scheme	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	Total
	£	£	£	£	£	£
B1 P.W.D. New Plant	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	100,000
B2 P.W.D. Accounting Equipment	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	30,000
B3 Treasury	5,600	....	2,800	....	2,600	11,000
B4 Printing Department	5,500	2,000	....	2,500	....	10,000
	37,100	28,000	28,800	28,500	28,600	151,000

130. **Public Works Department—New Plant**—Experience has shown that approximately £20,000 is required each year for purchasing new items of plant and equipment to ensure that all aspects of the Department's activities are carried out in accordance with improving techniques and in an efficient and economic manner.

131. **Public Works Department—Accounting Equipment**—The Director of Public Works has submitted detailed proposals for the mechanisation of the accounts branches of his Department at a cost of some £60,000. A start on this scheme will be made with expenditure of £30,000 over the next five years.

132. **Treasury**—Funds are included for the purchase of four accounting machines to replace those whose economic life will expire shortly.

133. **Printing Department**—It is difficult for the Government Printer to arrive at a reliable estimate of requirements within the period because so much depends on outside factors. On the basis of the usual steady growth of printing requirements over the years provision is made for new technical equipment and for some building extensions.

C—POLICE—

134. It has only been possible to include a sum of £137,000 for the Police Force in D.P. IV, allocated as follows:—

Scheme	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	Total
	£	£	£	£	£	£
C1 Police Building Programme	60,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	120,000
C2 V.H.F. System—Routine Requirements ..	5,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	17,000
	65,000	18,000	18,000	18,000	18,000	137,000

135. **Police Building Programme**—The sum of £60,000 included in 1964 is to allow for extensions to the Police Headquarters building and the construction of quarters, etc., at Levuka. These latter are necessitated by the establishment of a fishing venture centred on that port. This represents a reduction in the programme carried on from 1957 to 1963 during which some £373,000 has been allocated for the purpose.

136. **V.H.F. System—Routine Requirements**—In 1960 approval was given for the second stage of development of a Police V.H.F. radio network, to cost just under £29,000. This installation has now been completed and provision is made for annual maintenance and replacement to be carried out by the Posts and Telegraphs Department.

D—Prisons—

137. Funds available for this section are allocated as follows:—

Scheme	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	Total
	£	£	£	£	£	£
D1 Penal Training Centre and Security Gaol ..	30,000	30,000	40,000	20,000	11,000	131,000
D2 Routine Requirements	25,000	20,000	15,000	10,000	10,000	80,000
	55,000	50,000	55,000	30,000	21,000	211,000

138. **Penal Training Centre and Security Gaol**—Provision was made in the 1961–65 Development Plan for the construction of a Penal Training Centre and Security Gaol which would provide (*a*) for the separation of hardened criminals in a security gaol and (*b*) a training centre outside Suva for youths and first offenders. Although it has not been possible to get these two institutions started a move in right direction has been made with the establishment of the Naboro Prison Farm. Areas have been set aside at Naboro for the development of the security gaol and training centre and in the light of growing congestion in the Suva Gaol it is essential that work on these projects begin shortly.

139. **Routine Requirements**—This section of the Plan is concerned principally with improvements and replacements needed in existing country gaols and at the Suva Gaol. Provision is made for a new gaol at Levuka (arising out of the Japanese fishing venture), new cell blocks, workshops and quarters.

E—General Reserve—

140. In any Development Plan, no matter how well considered or carefully thought out there are always projects which have been either overlooked, or not envisaged, when the planning exercise was in progress. Often these projects are of high priority and in order to allow for their execution, without the need to delete schemes which have been included in the Plan, a token sum of £30,000 per annum is included as a " back stop " for allocation as the occasion and demand arises:—

Scheme	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	Total
	£	£	£	£	£	£
General Reserve	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	150,000